

## ARTHUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

A Forceful Letter to the Chairman of the Committee.

THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

A Chief Point on Which the Two Parties are Divided.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

They are Not Abridged by Acceptance of Public Office.

New York, July 18.—General Arthur, the republican candidate for the vice-presidency, has written a letter to Hon. George F. Hoar accepting the nomination. In it he says:

"The authority of the national government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are pharisaically and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have in New York and elsewhere done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the courts have been again and again subjected; sometimes despoiling a whole state, often setting not only in congress, but on the bench and in legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The democratic party since gaining possession of the two houses of congress has made these laws the object of bitter and ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to hamper and paralyze them. The republican party has strongly approved the strict refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes conceived to be salutary and just. It has always insisted and now insists that the government of the United States of America is empowered, and is duty bound to effectively protect the elections denoted by the constitution as national. It is a suggestive and startling fact that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race previously denied its share in governing the country yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government is now the sole resource to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for peace and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife, they sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they are in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the career has been too illustrious in great and patriotic achievement will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, not until liberty of thought, conscience and action and equality of opportunity shall be not merely cold formalities of statute, but living rights which the humble may as readily claim and the powerful dare not deny. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general approval, and the efficiency of such regulations has been demonstrated, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere education and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the duties of the office. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to those which regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of men of high character and ability. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared and uniformly applied myself to in the discharge of my duty, I find embodied in the resolutions which I approve."

"I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not in my judgment cease to be a citizen, or to lose his rights as a citizen, or to lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty of thought and speech and act in political matters, and that he should be honorably, faithfully and fully discharged of all his official duties."

General Arthur indorses the resumption policy, and says over dollar, and money, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard. He says the national government should encourage the development of water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require."

In concluding General Arthur says: "There is danger in trusting the control of the whole law-making power of the government to a party which has in almost every southern state repudiated obligations as sacred as those which the faith of the nation now stands pledged."

Judge Tyler on General Garfield's Letter. General Tyler, first assistant postmaster-general, in a letter to the agent of the National Associated Press, dated Jordan Hill, N. Y., July 18, referring to General Garfield's letter of acceptance, says: "I do not hesitate to say that it is admirable and complete. He has said enough about what was settled by the late war to show that in the event of his election he will use the executive power to maintain the right of the voter and the supremacy of the general government, and yet he says in such a way as to indicate that it all springs from a sense of duty, and not from a desire to appeal to sectional passions. The letter is courageous. It does not evade anything worthy of discussion. His treatment of the perplexing question of civil service, about which there is such a variety of opinion, and of the dangerous subject of Chinese immigration, shows that he is a statesman's mind, but that he would not dodge them because they challenge differences of views in his own party. That is the evidence of manly courage. If the party had no other platform it could safely go to the country with his letter."

On the Night Side. Brigadier-General Benjamin F. Onderdonk, one of the heroes who organized the Hancock and English club in New York city, passed rather richly when viewed in the light of his military record. By reference to page 239, army register of New York volunteers, it will be found that Colonel Benjamin F. Onderdonk was discharged from the service July 19,

## BY THE WIRES AND CABLE.

Matters of General Interest at Home and Abroad.

Tanner Improving on His Water Diet.

Heavy Defalcation in the Richmond Postoffice.

A Young Couple Brutally Murdered.

Hillsborough, Mo., July 17.—Andrew Wilson and a young woman named Shultz were brutally murdered yesterday near Dry Creek church. They were riding together in a wagon, when they were fired upon by some concealed in the woods near the roadside. Wilson was shot in the head and the same ball struck the girl in the shoulder, passing through her neck. She was instantly killed and fell out of the wagon. The horses went on until stopped by T. Wiley, who found Wilson and the wagon still lying but unable to speak. Wiley started back with the wagon and found the dead body of Miss Shultz in the road. It is thought that the couple were shot by jealousy, but no arrests have been made.

An Unprovoked Murder.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A dispatch to the Gazette from New Albany, Ind., says: "A most unprovoked murder was committed here shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. A dance had been given at the house of William Martin, a colored man, who was killed by John Woods and another colored man got into a dispute. Martin went to pacify them, and while standing with his right hand on Woods' shoulder speaking kindly to him, Woods suddenly drew a revolver and fired a bullet through the heart. The murderer was arrested."

Not Settled, but Murder.

CREVIER, Ont., July 17.—It is now discovered that a German named Rabsch, who was found in Lake Erie on July 5, did not commit suicide, but was murdered. Paul Grimm and his wife were arrested on Friday, and Grimm was charged with the murder. Mrs. Rabsch confessed that they had been walking together the evening of July 4th, and that Grimm and his wife had been fighting along the lake shore; that she ran home, and that later Grimm came and said Rabsch would not leave her any more. The parties are emigrants from Silesia, who arrived last June. Rabsch was jealous of Grimm, and they had quarreled on the vessel when coming to America.

Murderer Lynched in New Mexico.

DENVER, Colo., July 18.—A Santa Fe special to the Tribune states that Donigan, who murdered Greika a few days ago, was taken from the jail on Friday night by a body of masked men, who put a rope around his neck, and hanged him. His body was subsequently rid of with bullets.

Child Kidnapped by Showmen.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special from Pittsburg, Pa., says: Silvan Berkot, a girl fourteen years of age, daughter of a farmer living in the vicinity of Pittsburg, was kidnapped and taken to the city by showmen. The father followed the kidnappers and had four of them lodged in jail at Greensburg.

A RICHMOND SENSATION.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special to the Herald from Richmond, Va., says: It is said to have looked out that Special Agent Henderson and an expert of the postoffice department, who have been here for several days, have discovered a large defalcation in the accounts of Postmaster Forbes of this city. The report says that the postmaster has been given until August 1st to make good the missing money. He fails to do so it is said that his arrest will follow and an exposure will take place which will create quite a sensation here. In any event it is stated that the postmaster will be removed and replaced by one of his assistants. The report also says that the postmaster will also be removed and an exposure will take place which will create quite a sensation here.

Forty-Three Hundred Dollars Short.

RICHLAND, Va., July 18.—Postoffice Inspector W. T. Henderson and T. S. Shalens, under orders from the postoffice department, have been here several days investigating the affairs of the Richmond postoffice with a view to ascertaining its condition, and have discovered that there is a shortage of about \$4,300.00 of this defalcation is due to Postmaster Forbes having overdrawn his account that much since his last quarterly report, which was turned in properly balanced and accepted as correct by the department. If the defalcation is correct, it would mean that the postmaster has been short for the last forty-eight hours, the department will cause his arrest and proceed against him for embezzlement. There were several other small shortages of a few hundred dollars, but nothing positive could be obtained. The above information, however, is correct, coming as it does from Inspector Henderson himself.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Harry S. Orr, aged thirty-five, formerly of Millersburg, Ky., but for the last twelve years a resident of New York, attempted suicide this morning at Bay View Junction on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. He was on his way from New York to Kentucky, and when the train reached the station named, just outside the city limits, he leaped from the car to the ground, and with a knife cut his throat. He was brought to the city and taken to a hospital, where he received medical attention. It is said he was in the employment of Arnold, Constable & Co., the well-known New York dry goods house.

Two Policemen Brutally Murdered.

DENVER, Colo., July 18.—A New York special says: "On Saturday afternoon a murder was committed in the city of Denver. Two policemen entered Maxwell's hardware store to collect some delinquent accounts, when he demanded of the clerk a revolver out of the show case, and on being refused, pulled a revolver out of his pocket and threatened to shoot everybody in the store. Policemen Stewart and Baker then attempted to arrest him. Baker told him to stand back. Corbett then rushed at Baker and the latter fired, wounding him mortally. Baker then rushed up the street, and was followed by Stewart, who fired, fatally wounding Stewart and slightly wounding another policeman. Baker was then overpowered and lodged in jail. The other policeman now at the head of the large crowd and it is probable Baker will be lynched before morning."

The Tragic Tragedy.

CLEVELAND, W. T., July 17.—T. T. Dresser, a friend of the late N. C. Meeker, agent for the Utah, has just returned from the scene of the massacre last September at White River. He ministered the remains of Meeker and eight employees, including his two sons, which had been hastily buried by Merritt's command. Dresser found a chain about four feet long around the neck of Meeker's body, proving that the story that the Indians had strangled him about the agency after the massacre was true. His remains were much decomposed. Colorado, with other head men and Douglas' daughter, came into the agency last week to trade, say they lived on points last winter and were very hungry and peaceful now. Colorado said that he and the other chiefs were going immediately to the Uncompahgre agency to have a big talk with the United States. He knew of the whereabouts of Perence and Johnson.

Colonel Cook at Large Renewing His Work.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Colonel Cook, the surviving principal in the recent fatal duel, came before Judge McIver, of the state supreme court at Charleston, last evening, on a writ of habeas corpus, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000. Considerable ex-

## THE END APPROACHING.

Turkey Seriously Deceit on All Sides.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople reports that Hobart Pasha has refused to take command of any squadron sent to attack the Greeks. Troops have just left here for the Danubian. Mr. Nisioff, the Russian ambassador, has informed the Porte that the time has come for an answer in regard to the execution of the assassin of Colonel Commeroff.

False Indian Rumors.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 18.—Indian rumors of almost every conceivable nature have been about in this vicinity the past week, and although coming from apparently trustworthy sources, thus gaining credence, none have been verified. The report of an engagement on Thursday between two companies of the Seventh cavalry, under command of Captain M. T. Smith, and a band of Indians, near the Little Missouri, still lacks authentication. Information from Captain M. T. Smith's command was received at Fort Meade yesterday that scouting parties had been out in all directions, but no Indians or signs of any were discovered. Reliable parties just in from Spearhead say the rumor that a band of 500 Indians surrounded that town is false, no Indians having been seen or heard of in that neighborhood.

Fortunate Escape of a Railroad Train.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., July 18.—As the Long Branch fast newspaper train reached the draw of the Newark bridge this morning the bridge-keeper had closed the draw, but had not time to take out the long lever in the center of the draw. This the train struck, and the sides of eight cars were torn and splintered. The engine too was badly wrecked, but fortunately none of the cars left the track. The occupants of the train were badly shaken, and Mr. Ryan, editor of the Long Branch Season, was thrown with such force as to break his collar bone.

Coal Miners on a Strike.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says: The miners at one of the principal coal mines in this city are out on a strike against the signing of a year's contract which stipulates that the men shall not hold meetings during working hours, or ask for an advance for themselves or others during the year. The right for a meeting to discharge men is reserved. The men have a right to quit, except during a strike. The companies are trying to introduce per diem wages instead of paying by the bushel.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Secretary Sherman spent Sunday at Long Beach, L. I., the guest of Fletcher N. Harper. Forged checks to the amount of \$7,500 were paid by the Merchants' bank of Baltimore Saturday. The right for a meeting to discharge men is reserved. The men have a right to quit, except during a strike. The companies are trying to introduce per diem wages instead of paying by the bushel.

Remained Heavy Defalcation in the Postoffice.

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## INDIANA ALL ALIVE.

The People Enthusiastic for the Republican Party and Ticket.

Fifteen Thousand Citizens Assemble at Indianapolis to Welcome Their Next Governor.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—Since his entry into the state our next governor, A. G. Porter, has been welcomed by 40,000 republicans. This great ovation has been the spontaneous tribute by the people to a quiet, unobtrusive, but eminent public man. There was but little effort necessary to produce this flattering reception, for throughout the state Mr. Porter's character is known and respected. For thirty years he has lived among the people of Indiana. His daily walk and conversation has been known and recognized by all around him. And now that he comes back to us from his high position of trust at the seat of government, we feel bound to give ourselves personal possessors of those abilities and attributes which have made him honest and beloved by all parties of the hooter state. And this will be done. Never since the war has the republican party entered upon a political campaign with such hopefulness, confidence and internal party strength. We have no dissensions. Our whole attention can be directed to the enemy. We have no communications to protect ourselves in our rear.

The House Reception in Indianapolis yesterday was a splendid one. The early trains brought in the country people, and throughout the day the crowds were in the city. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, marked 95 degrees, the people gathered at the depot to receive the party which had accompanied Mr. Porter to the capital. From that time until 11 o'clock p. m. 15,000 people were on the streets adjacent to the speaking stands. Mr. Porter's speech was an able, calm and statesmanlike presentation of the vital issues. His delivery is indeed in its simplicity. There was no spread-eagledism. His oratory is impressive and elegant. He promises to make a thorough campaign, and as the democratic party never more determined to win, our contest will be a hot and close one. The impression made upon your correspondent by a five days' travel through the state is that the republicans have made up their minds to win this fall, and that they will spend their time and money to do it. I have met nowhere any half-heartedness. The enthusiasm is real and lasting. The party has no apologetics to make, no defensive campaign to conduct.

The greenback element is splitting up. Those who are of democratic antecedents are returning to the democracy, and those who are of greenback antecedents will be found voting the straight ticket.

Landers' conduct during his recent trip over the state has been simply disgusting to the better class of democrats. No low dog, no vulgar local demagogue was too low for him to hobnob with. He took every pot-house politician into his confidence and hailed him as an intimate friend. Even the members of the party who were his enemies and fellow-travelers were disgusted, and in Lafayette they left him to find his way back to his hotel alone.

Mr. Porter's conduct is in happy contrast to this. To the charge of being a gentleman he pleads guilty, because it comes from the heart to be a gentleman, no difference what the rank or occupation of the man may be. The conduct of Hon. H. S. Orr, by the sixth district yesterday was completely after forty ballots, he succeeding by a majority of two. Throughout the state the republicans have been successful in this kind of personal selections, as they realize the importance of supplementing the excellent state ticket by equally good men in each district.

Nearly all the grain and hay crops have been gathered in. Farmers are very happy. Never have we had such a yield of all the cereals, and the result so prosperous as to make all satisfied and exultant. That this is the result of the government's policy of making the people have not since the foundation of the government ever turned a party out of power in prosperous times.

TRUTHFUL JAMES.

George's Indications. The republicans are wide-awake and at work in Georgia with a spirit that betokens success. Information just received in this city by private letter that the state central committee of Georgia met at Macon on the 14th instant with instruction and gave to the late Atlanta convention, nominated candidates for election for the state-at-large, and the names of the candidates so nominated are Hon. Aaron T. Akerman, formerly United States attorney-general under President Grant, and Colonel James Atkin, collector of customs in the port of Savannah, two better men and more favorably known could not have been nominated in the state of Georgia, both men of character, uncompromising republicans, and among the ablest lawyers in the state. If given proper moral and material support we have every reason to believe that the republican nominees for president and vice-president in the empire state of the south. It is understood that the meeting to be held in August will nominate a full ticket, including governor.

Of the two republicans, Akerman and Atkin, were strong Grant men, and it is refreshing to see such men wheeling into line and ready to work with a will and power although they are not in the line of the party. No honorable man should go into a nominating convention with the mental reservation that if he cannot get his choice is nominated he will abide with his result, that it will be his. It is to be hoped that however many such men will be excluded from the convention they have no business there.

Payne's Indian Territory Election.

On Saturday the war department received the following telegram, dated Fort Leavenworth, July 19: Following dispatch from Captain Randall, commanding Fort Reno, just received. A letter to the effect that the government had been informed by the United States marshal at Fort Smith, Ark., for trial. Brevel Major-General, commanding.

Donald and the news arrested Payne and twenty-two men on the 14th inst. A letter to the effect that the government had been informed by the United States marshal at Fort Smith, Ark., for trial. Brevel Major-General, commanding.

General Payne was instructed to turn Payne and his men over to the civil authorities. The question as to whether Payne should be indicted against them in the United States district court will be referred to the attorney-general. One section of the revised statutes in regard to the invasion of Indian reservations that the officers of the Indian department shall eject them, and the use of the military for that purpose is authorized. Another section says that upon the repetition of the offense of any Indian agent, he shall be removed from office.

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